## EXHIBIT 5

MS. STOLL-DeBELL: We don't intend to have Dr. Shamos talk about J-CON plus Dworkin.

THE COURT: He's not going to talk about it

so why are you talking about it?

MR. ROBERTSON: Well, then Dr. Staats doesn't need to testify because if Dr. Shamos isn't going to talk about J-CON and Dworkin, then there's no basis to have Dr. Staats testify about J-CON because it then has no relevance to this case because it would be completely untethered to expert testimony.

To address that point, Your Honor, we did raise this precise J-CON plus Dworkin issue in the brief that we filed back on -- that we had the argument on December 30. That's what the argument became focused on. It became focused on P.O. Writer and J-CON because of the slides we received this weekend. But in respect to the J-CON plus Dworkin --

MR. ROBERTSON: All right. Then Dr. Staats shouldn't be permitted to testify.

They are not offering that.

THE COURT: Why? Ms. What's-Her-Name was allowed to testify.

MR. ROBERTSON: Ms. McEneny?

THE COURT:

THE COURT: The Laurene McEneny show.

MR. ROBERTSON: They are contending --

the documents demonstrated and the witnesses testified regarding the features and functionality of the prior art RIMS system disclosed in the '989 patent.

THE COURT: Let's take the anticipation. What is it that anticipates?

MS. HUGHEY: The RIMS system alone anticipates every single claim of the patents-in-suit.

THE COURT: All right.

 $\,$  MS. HUGHEY: In combination, the RIMS system and the TV/2 product render every single one of the claims of the patents-in-suit obvious.

Dr. Shamos went through every single claim and explained both the anticipation and obviousness analysis. The evidence at trial further demonstrated that both systems are prior art.

The combination of RIMS plus TV/2 renders every single asserted claim of the patents-in-suit obvious. The preferred embodiment disclosed in the patents is the combination of RIMS plus TV/2 and the Court's construction is consistent with that.

The TV/2 literature specifically says to combine TV/2 with the parts ordering system and inventory management system. The RIMS system disclosed in the '989 patent was a part ordering and inventory management system.

MS. HUGHEY: I actually agreed with Your Honor at that time that it didn't make sense.

THE COURT: I know that if you were wrong and I was wrong, we ought to straighten it out.

MS. HUGHEY: Yes, that's right. I suppose the point is, Your Honor, I don't believe that ePlus is entitled to judgment as a matter of law on written description or enablement because those aren't defense that we even raised at trial; however, if it's Your Honor's position that a defense that was at some point in the case and not dropped before trial can then have a judgment as a matter of law granted against it, then the same should apply to Lawson and we're entitled to judgment as a matter of law on all those other claims.

THE COURT: I think you're right about that.

MS. HUGHEY: Okay. To make that record clear.

The second point, Ms. Albert raised the 112, paragraph 6, and paragraph 2 on 101, issues of law.

The enablement issue of law and statutory subject matter issue of law.

I agree with Ms. Albert. That's an issue for the Court to decide. Lawson moved for summary judgment on those pure issues of law.

THE COURT: And I denied it.

1 MS. HUGHEY: That summary judgment was 2 denied. It's my understanding that that issue is now preserved for appeal and that Your Honor doesn't have 3 to rerule on it, but just to make the record clear, 4 Lawson again moves for judgment as a matter of law on 5 the 112, paragraph 6, and 101 claims. 6 7 THE COURT: How can you do that? MS. HUGHEY: Your Honor --8 9 THE COURT: You didn't try them. 10 MS. HUGHEY: We did not try them. 11 THE COURT: You relied for better or for 12 worse on the summary judgment decision. 13 MS. HUGHEY: Correct. THE COURT: And your appeal point is that the 14 Court erred in failing to grant summary judgment. 15 16 MS. HUGHEY: Correct, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: That's where the matter stays. There's no judgment to be obtained on that at this 18 juncture, I don't think. 19 20 Now that was with respect to what issue? MS. HUGHEY: 112, paragraph 2 and 6, 21 enablement issue, and the 101 statutory subject matter 22 23 issue. 24 THE COURT: You mean the patentability issue? 25 MS. HUGHEY: Correct, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: All right. And those have 2 already been decided in the motion for summary judgment, right? 3 MS. HUGHEY: Correct. 4 THE COURT: So I don't need to address those. 5 6 MS. HUGHEY: That's any understanding. 7 THE COURT: And then the 101 is the issue of patentability, which is the subject matter or, i.e., 8 9 the Bilski issue, and I erred as a matter of law in failing to grant the summary judgment on that, right? 10 11 MS. HUGHEY: Correct. THE COURT: And that's where it lies because 12 13 it never came into trial one way or the other? 14 MS. HUGHEY: Correct. 15 THE COURT: I don't need to deal with that either. 16 MS. HUGHEY: Okay. And I think the issues 17 have been fully raised, but just for the record I 18 19 disagree with Ms. Albert. Dr. Shamos explained every 20 element. 21 THE COURT: You disagree with Ms. Albert on general principles on everything she said. 22 23 MS. HUGHEY: Correct, Your Honor. 24 If you have any questions, I'm happy to 25 answer them.